water, and bass were quite plentiful. We had the good fortune to see a large 'gator' on the second day of our stay. The woods were full of small game, such as squirrel, rabbit and quail. The latter, however, we could not shoot as it was out of season.

The time of departure came all too soon. On the morning of the fourth day we pulled up stakes and turned our faces towards Avon Park. We both agreed that should we ever again visit Florida more time would be spent at Lake Josephine.

Those who wish to find this lake must take a large scale map of DeSoto County and look for Lake Kuhlman. Josephine is the name by which it is known to those who live near it, and should you ask the way to Kuhlman most of them could not tell you.

Fifty-four species of Rhopalocera were taken at Avon Park unless otherwise stated. The following were the most interesting captures:

Phyciodes phaon.—Fairly plentiful in May.

Timetes petreus.—One only, May.

Limenitis floridensis.—Four, April and May.

Chlorippe alicia.—One, Lake Josephine.

Chlorippe flora.—Lake Josephnie.

Neonympha phocion.—Very common over marshes in April and May, both at Avon Park and Lake Josephine.

Calephelis canius.—Not very common.

Thecla M. album.—More often met with than the preceding species.

Terias elathea. - One in February.

Terias jucunda.—Quite common in May.

Terias delia.-Fairly common in February only.

Papilio palamedes.—Quite common from February 20th to March 25th. Taken occasionally after that time.

Pamphila palatka.

Megathymus yucca.

On the Validity of Dasyllis Affinis Macquart.

By Chas. W. Johnson.

In the catalogue of described Diptera of North America (2nd Edition), page 233, note 114, Baron Osten Sacken says: "Laphria affinis Macq., the type of which I saw in Mr. Bigot's collection, looks very much like L. thoracica in the variety with

altogether black abdominal pile. The description speaks of white hairs about the head which do not exist in L. thoracica, but does not shake my belief in the synonymy."

For some time I have had in my collection two specimens, one (3) collected at Jackson, Alabama, Oct. 23, '94; the other, (9) from Dr. G. de N. Hough, was collected by Mr. G. R. Pilate at Tifton, Georgia, Oct. 10, '98. Last year (Oct. 21, '01) Mr. E. Daecke obtained a male of the same species at Manumuskin, N. J., and on Oct. 20th I was fortunate enough to capture a female at Riverton, N. J. The above measure respectively 20, 14, 20 and 19 mm. Macquart's description was based on a male, and the two specimens before me agree with it in all of the more important features: palpi black with black pile, beard white, pile on the sides of the face white, mystax black with some intermingling white hairs, pile on the front black and on the sides of the head white; abdomen narrow, with black pile; femora and tibia with vellow hair which, on the under side of the posterior legs, is black. In the females there seems to be considerable variation, the pile on the face (including the mystax), the beard and inferior orbits is entirely black, while the specimen from Riverton has only a small upper portion of the orbits slightly white pilose.

In general appearance it more closely resembles *D. flavicollis* than *D. thoracica*. From the former it is readily separated by its black mystax, the pile on the thorax is noticeably thinner and entirely erect, the shining, glaucous ground color showing clearly. From *thoracica* it differs in being much narrower, the head proportionately larger and nearly as wide as the thorax; the hair on the front and vertex black, and the pile on the thorax shorter, more sparse and of a dull, not a bright yellow.

This seems to be an autumnal species. Of the other four species found in this section I have no records of capture later than the middle of July.

A HERMAPHRODITE LYCÆNA.—On July 14th, 1901, I was fortunate enough to capture, at Fortune's Rock, near Biddeford, Me., a specimen of *Lycæna pseudargiolus*, summer form *neglecta*, whose wings on right side are typical male, while those on the left are heavily bordered with black, equally typical of the female sex.—A. F. Winn, Westmount, Que.